most of these "reasons" seem to amount to little more than the fact that she and her Conservative friends hate the good doctor, and that he is "an old miserable, mean Grit [who] would not let one of us live if he could help it," which seem like the one and the same reason. She concludes her argument with an irrefutable reason, that Dr. McCallum, apparently already filthy rich with ill-gotten Liberal booty, should not continue to "get his living out of Conservatives, when he never cast a vote for them in his life." Plunder is permitted provided it does not cross party lines.

While Mr. Dargavel, M.P.P. for Elgin, forwards Mrs. Webster's letter on May 21, 1909, with a note that he has "considerable confidence in Mrs. Webster," the widow of a law partner of the Hon. John Wood, doubtless another loyal Tory, the Hon. Provincial Secretary is not so sure. He replies to Mr. Dargavel on may 28, 1909, that he has already received some of Mrs. Webster's letters through George Taylor, M.P. Whether or not on account of the "blackest Grit that ever trod the earth," the Hon. Mr. Hanna expresses his opinion that Mrs. Webster is indeed "breaking down mentally."

Yet it is evident that the Provincial Secretary had been trying to get rid of McCallum for some time. In a letter to Dr. of November 14, 1907 to Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, Hanna himself criticizes Dr. McCallum for some of the same things as Mrs. Webster:

> The fact is the Doctor has made the mistake of being General, and Lieutenant, and Private, and everything else in sight, instead of putting himself in a position where he could look to the heads of the different Departments under him for results.

Hanna's letter to Osler also seems to confirm Mrs. Webster's depiction of McCallum's isolation and general unpopularity:

> The Doctors of London and vicinity, irrespective of politics, were quite outspoken in their opinion that it would be unfair to the Department and the Province to continue Dr. McCallum there.

While he agrees with Dr. Osler, that McCallum is a good man as well as a good doctor, he intends to transfer him to the Asylum at Penetang.

An article in the London Free Press of November 11, 1907, notes that Dr. Robinson would become Medical Superintendent in London, with Dr. Harris as his likely assistant, replacing the late Dr. Buchan. The article also reports an anonymous statement, that Dr. McCallum would not accept the transfer to Penetang, a "minor post." An earlier letter from Hanna to McCallum dated October 9 indicates that McCallum had thought (without foundation, Hanna claims) that his transfer was to Brockville. A "secret" note from McCallum's wife, dated October 12, begs Hanna to delay the transfer till Spring: "Perhaps I am foolish about it but going to that North Country in the winter-time fills me with unutterable dread." The note is black-bordered, like the announcement of a death or a funeral, as if Mrs. McCallum saw the transfer that way, and wanted the Provincial Secretary to know that she did. See the Archives of Ontario, Provincial Secretary's Correspondence, RG 8-5, Hon. W.J. Hanna Files (1905-1916), Letter (undated or November 30, 1907) from Dr. Spohn, Container 30, Envelope 23.1; the Archives of Ontario, Provincial Secretary's Correspondence, RG 8-5, Hon. W.J. Hanna Files (1905-1916), Letter from Mr. J.R.R. Dargavel, M.P.P. of May 21, 1909, Typed Transcript of Letter from Mrs. Sara Webster of May 19, 1909, Letter from Hon. W.J. Hanna to J.R.R. Dargavel of May 28, 1909, Container 30, Envelope 23.6; Archives of Ontario, Provincial Secretary's Correspondence, RG 8-5, Hon. W.J. Hanna Files (1905-1916), Letter of November 14, 1907 to Dr. William Osler, Container 23, Folder 23.32.

Given these rather sordid goings-on, Clark's reply to Dr. Lusk, the Secretary of the Ontario Medical Association, asking him to "write a paper dealing with the question `Of forward work in the Asylums,' and the present method of appointments, etc.," seems pragmatic in the extreme. Perhaps because he is already enjoying the benefits of a good appointment himself, he expresses himself "content to wait until the Government has shown itself opposed to adopting the ideals of the Medical profession." Moreover, he argues that "If we are given a Psychiatric clinic in Toronto ... the question of political heads for Hospitals for the Insane, will die a natural death." This must have been wishful thinking, or false. Perhaps it would not be too cynical to suspect that Clarke was willing to overlook such matters in the Asylums for the sake of his clinic, and generally to connive at "political interference" so long as it went his way. His deviousness is in implying that if people would only tolerate intolerable conditions at the Asylums for the sake of his clinic, they would eventually have not only that but improved asylums as well. This seems consistent with my own thesis, developed below, that in his numerous arguments Clarke merely exploited the Asylum and its patients or